THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9597. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 3. 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL

By Desire of a Lady of Diſtinction.

On WEDNESDAY next, March 5. will be preſented,
The Comedy called

THE FOUNDLING.

Written by Mr MOORE,
Author of FABLES FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Belmont, — Mr GRIST;
Sir Roger Belmont, Mr JOHNSON;
Sir Charles Raymond, Mr Fowler; Colonel Raymond, Mr Sutherland;
Villiard, Mr Sparks; John, Mr Bland jun.
And Faddle, Mr WARD.
Fidelia, (with the Original Song) Miſs FARREN.
And Roſetta, Mrs CORNELYS.

To which will be added *(for Fifth Night)* A Muſical Entertainment, called

THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE:

Written by Mr O'KEEFE, and performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, with univerſal applauſe.

Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaſter,) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Eugene, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland;
John, Mr Simpſon; Thomas, Mr Banks; Cuddlen, Mr J. Bland; Stump, Mr Sparks; William, Mr Bland junior;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr FOWLER,
Laura, Miſs FARREN;
Cowſlip, (the Dairy Maid) Mrs SPARKS;
Fringe, Mrs MILLS;
And Mrs Cheſhire, Mrs CHARTERIS.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to borrow, at Whitſunday next, on undoubted heritable ſecurity,

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

For particulars, apply to William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or John Macgibbon writer in Stirling.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

AT the laſt Meeting it was propoſed to give a Purſe or Plate of FIFTY POUNDS Value, for five years certain, to be run for by horſes bred in Scotland.

It is therefore requeſted, that the Members would meet at Fortune's upon Tueſday the 11th of March, at four o'clock, to conſider the propriety of this propoſal.

The EARL of MORAY in the Chair.
WILLIAM HAGART, Secretary.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

AN Adjourned General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation is appointed to be held at the Goldſmith's Hall here, on Monday the 10th inſtant, at twelve o'clock forenoon.

It is requeſted of the Proprietors to attend, as matters of great importance are to be laid before the Meeting.

GAVIN KEMPT of Edinburgh is encouraged

by his friends in the army, navy, and marines, to offer his ſervices as Agent for thoſe Officers reſident in Scotland, and particularly thoſe gentlemen reduced to half-pay by the Peace. He begs leave to obſerve, that for ſome years paſt he has been engaged in the military buſineſs under the Staff in North Britain, and has had the honour to have his ſervices approved by ſeveral Commanders, which has afforded him a competent knowledge of military affairs in general, with the mode of tranſacting them at the public offices. He therefore truſts that he is fully capable to tranſact the buſineſs of an agent; and as the officers who are pleaſed to employ him will receive their pay in the moſt remote parts of the kingdom, where reſident, without trouble or additional expence, he hopes to be favoured with a preference.

He has alſo formed a reſpectable connection in London, which will enable him to be of material uſe to ſuch gentlemen as purpoſe to go on full pay at any future period.

GAVIN KEMPT is ſtill in London, where letters or orders addreſſed to him, No. 9, Prince's Street, Soho, or at his houſe in Edinburgh, will be duly anſwered and attended to.

THE Three United Trades of Maſons, Wrights, and Slaters, of the Burgh of Dundee, having this day met to conſider of the reſolution of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, publiſhed in a former paper, were of opinion, That the mode of electing Magiſtrates and Town Councils for the Burrows in Scotland, was upon too narrow a baſis: That, by the ſett of this Burgh, they had not the ſmalleſt ſhadow of repreſentation; and they thought that the plan of reform propoſed by the above reſolutions, would be of the greateſt benefit to Scotland. They therefore unanimouſly reſolved, that they would contribute towards any proper application to Parliament for a redreſs of this grievance; and appointed William Law, Slater, their treaſurer, to ſubſcribe their reſolution, in their name, and cauſe publiſh the ſame in the Edinburgh Mercury and Courant, that any Committee intereſted in the matter may correſpond with him thereanent.

By order of the three united Trades of Maſons, Wrights, and Slaters of this Burgh,

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

Dundee, 26th Feb. 1783.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed Captain ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, late of Leith, and ELISABETH ALEXANDER, his widow, are deſired to meet at the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 11th day of March inſtant, at one o'clock midday, when a ſtate of their affairs will be laid before the Creditors. It is intreated the Creditors will lodge notes of their debts with John Patiſon town-clerk of Leith, previous to the day of Meeting.

Houſe in Leith for Sale.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within Lawſon's Coffee-houſe, Leith, on Saturday the 22d day of March inſtant, at five o'clock afternoon,

That Tenement of LAND lying in St Anthon's, Leith, at the head of the Old Factory Wynd, poſſeſſed by Robert Watt and others, of the yearly rent of 17 l. 10 s.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of the town-clerk of Leith.

THE Brig MERCURY,

THOMAS DAVIDSON Maſter,
FOR LISBON, and to return.
Sails the 18th March, wind and weather ſerving.
For freight or paſſage, apply to Captain Gray at his houſe in Leith, or to the Maſter at the ſhip.

At London for Leith,
THE FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENOON, for GEO. RITCHIE Maſter,
Lying at Hoar's Wharf taking in goods, and will ſail the 10th day of March to be depended on.

NEW PRINTS,

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ſold by J. SIBBALD, Parliament-ſquare,

THE PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES of SHAKESPEARE, No. I. containing four ſtriking Scenes from As You Like It, beautifully engraved by Taylor, from original drawings by Stothard, Smirke, &c. price 5s.—No. II. containing four ſcenes from Macbeth, will be publiſhed in May.

The prints are oval, 6 inches high by 4½ wide.

THE STANDARD OF DRESS,

Repreſenting the moſt elegant dreſſes worn by Ladies of Rank and Taſte, viz. The Full Dreſs and Half Dreſs, moſt beautifully coloured with the faſhionable colours; a ſelect variety of Head Dreſſes, with copious and particular explanations; No. I. price 3s.—No. II. will be publiſhed immediately after the King's birth-day.

THE TIMES OF THE DAY,

Or Morning, Evening, Noon, and Night, in four circular prints, ten inches diameter, price 10s. 6d.

THE DEATH OF SIDNEY,

A very capital print, repreſenting that great man giving up his bottle of water to the wounded ſoldier, by Jones after Carter, price 1l. 1s.; proofs 31s. 6d.

FISHERMEN going out and returning, in two prints, by the ſame artiſts; pair 15s.

UNA, from Spencer's Fairy Queen, by Angelica Kauffman, price 7s. 6d. *This is a moſt beautiful print, and a rival performance of*

The SAME SUBJECT, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, price 7s. 6d.

MESSALINA ſacrificing to Venus and Cupid, by Burke after Angelica, 15s.

The QUEEN, a highly finiſhed ſmall head, and a ſtriking likeneſs, 3s.

GENIUS painting BEAUTY, and a Companion, both engraved by Bartolozzi after elegant deſigns by Cipriani; pair 15s.

With a number of others of inferior note.

At the ſame ſhop may be had,

Beautiful Prints upon Sattin, for Muffs, Work-bags, Screens, or Framing.

Firſt Impreſſions of all the moſt capital Modern Prints, at the London prices.

A Choice Collection of the FINEST and SCARCEST OLD PRINTS is expected in a few days. Such as wiſh to ſee them will pleaſe to call in the beginning of the week.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 25.

Tranſlation of the Sumptuary Law, publiſhed by his Daniſh Majeſty, the 20th of January, 1783.

WHEREAS his Majeſty hath obſerved, with much diſpleaſure, and hath underſtood, upon further enquiry, that ſo great luxury prevails throughout his dominions, that by the uſe of foreign commodities, far beyond what is neceſſary, the wealth of the country is made to paſs into the hands of ſtrangers; and that, by the unneceſſary conſumption of the productions of this country, a great part of them is waſted, which ought to be ſold to foreigners: And [illegible] perſons, whether they themſelves may have adopted an expenſive manner of living, to which their revenues are unequal, or may have found themſelves obliged from particular circumſtances, to imitate the example of their wealthier neighbours, either ruin or greatly impair their fortunes: To prevent this, and to aſſiſt thoſe who wiſh to be relieved from this burden, and to reſtore that œconomy ſo neceſſary to individuals, and ſo ſalutary to the State, that every one may employ to the beſt advantage the means he poſſeſſes, and the ſources of arts and of ſubſiſtence may remain unimpaired, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to ordain and command as follows:

1. None of his Majeſty's ſubjects ſhall, from this time forward, be permitted to uſe for themſelves, or in their houſes, any thing of gold and ſilver, except ſnuff boxes, ſwords, buckels, ſhirt-buttons, watches, etuis, ſpoons, table-knives and forks, candleſticks, ſugar-boxes, tea-ſpoons, ſugar-tongs, and ſuch other ſmall articles as are uſed at table, as alſo the cups, and what are commonly called *tumblers*, uſed by the Peaſants.

In this exception are alſo included, rings, ear-rings, and necklaces, together with what belongs to the dreſs of the Peaſants, being of maſſy ſilver, and what may be neceſſary for perſonal uſe when at home. Further, from the above prohibitions are excepted to the number of eighteen ſilver plates for the table, terrins, and coffee-pot for thoſe who already have them; but, on the contrary, all other gold and ſilver plate, uſed either for the table or tea-table, is ſtrictly prohibited. The ſilver, however, worn by the jegers and running-footmen, may be ſtill uſed. It ſhall alſo be permitted, to thoſe who chuſe it, to wear plain ſilver buttons on their liveries. Moreover, all gold and ſilver work, which may henceforth be imported, ſhall be confiſcated wherever the ſame ſhall be found, excepting what travellers may have for their perſonal uſe, or may bring into the country for exportation.

2. All ſilver and gold lace on new clothes, together with taſſels and ſuch-like, ſhall be prohibited from the date of the publication hereof: But that none may ſuffer loſs by ſuch prohibition, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to permit, that all thoſe, who are already provided with ſuch clothes, may wear them until the 1ſt of January, 1786. From this prohibition are excepted the uniforms his Majeſty may order and appoint to be worn, or ſuch as are already worn, by the ſervants in his Majeſty's civil employments, or by the army, and which no other perſon ſhall preſume to wear.

3. No man ſhall order any new clothes to be made, embroidered with gold or ſilver, or with ſilk, from the 1ſt of February, 1783; but may wear out thoſe he already has, till the 1ſt of January, 1786. The ſame is enacted with reſpect to all furniture for horſes. But that ſuch perſons, as have hitherto earned their livelihood by practiſing embroidery, may not be altogether deprived of employment, his Majeſty, till further orders, will graciouſly permit the women to wear ſilk embroidery, provided that ſuch embroidered ſtuffs be ſtamped in the ſtamp-hall of Copenhagen, upon producing proper certificates that they have been made within his Majeſty's dominions. In other towns, and in the country, the ſtamping of ſuch ſtuffs will be entruſted to ſuch officers as his Majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint for that purpoſe. The ſtamp ſhall conſiſt in the cypher of the royal name, with the device *Zum Gebrauch* (for uſe.) Moreover, it will be permitted to the women to wear ſuch clothes as they already have, till the 1ſt of January, 1786.

4. All clothes, and every thing belonging to dreſs, made of brocade, or in wrought gold or ſilver ſtuff, as well as thoſe beſet with true or counterfeit foreign ſtones, or true or counterfeit pearls, muſt not be worn after the 1ſt of January, 1784. From this are excepted ſuch preſents as his Majeſty, or any of the royal family, may at any time have been graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow. All feathers, foreign lace, and what is commonly called point, are alſo prohibited from the 1ſt of January, 1784. But if any perſon will order any thing to be wrought of ſtones found in the country, he muſt prove that ſuch ſtones are really found in his Majeſty's dominions.

5. All gilding, whether on carriages, furniture, or in houſes, is prohibited to be done from the date hereof.

6. All buttons on mens clothes, thoſe of his Majeſty's uniforms only excepted, ſhall be made either of the cloth itſelf, or be made in the country of ſilk or camels hair. The common buttons of the peaſants are allowed to be worn.

7. His Majeſty permits the men to wear what ſilk or velvet clothes they may now have, and as they now are, till the 1ſt of January, 1786, agreeably however to the terms of the 4th article foregoing. But no ſurtouts of ſilk or velvet ſhall be worn from the above date, and none ſhall be made after the publication of this ordinance. Yet, in regard of the royal manufactures, the men ſhall be permitted to wear ſilk waiſtcoats, breeches, and ſtockings, provided they be made in this country, and alſo ſilk linings in their coats; but velvet ſhall be entirely prohibited for the future. No ſilk handkerchiefs, that cannot be waſhed, ſhall be worn from this date. But as this law does not comprehend Manchеſter, and other cotton ſtuffs, neither does it extend to ſtuffs made of ſilk and linen, of ſilk and cotton, nor of ſilk and woollen, or floret, all which may be worn as formerly, provided it can be proved, that they have been fabricated in the country.

8. All furs for trimmings and dreſs clothes are prohibited from the 1ſt of January, 1786: But on account of warmneſs, the furs of the country may be worn, and of foreign furs, only that kind called *Grau-Werk* (ſquirrel ſkin.)

9. The ſervants of his Majeſty's houſehold, as well as all others, ſhall not wear any thing of ſilk, except hair-bags, hair-ribbands, and ſtocks, alſo ſtockings, from the 1ſt of January 1786. And the maid ſervants ſhall not wear, after the ſame period, any thing of ſilk, excepting a mantle and a black ſilk gown.

10. After the ſame, the women ſhall wear no other trimmings on their gowns, but thoſe that are maid of the ſame ſtuff with the gown: or if they be made for womens cloaths made after the 1ſt of February, 1783, ſhall be conformable to the above. All Italian and other artificial flowers, unleſs they can be proved to have been made in this country, are ſtrictly prohibited from the date hereof.

11. Servant maids ſhall not wear any head-dreſs that ſhall exceed 1 ½ rix dollar in value, except on their marriage day, neither ſhall they wear any ear-rings.

12. Every lackey who ſhall have his hair dreſſed by a hair-dreſſer ſhall be puniſhed by a fine of four rix dollars.

13. All ſilk hangings for rooms, and ſilk window curtains, are prohibited to be put up after the preſent date.

14. His Majeſty reiterates his former prohibition reſpecting the importation of the following articles into his dominions:

All furniture of whatever kind, under which are comprehended all ſorts of carpets.

All ſorts of carriages, as alſo harneſs for horſes.

All finiſhed clocks and watches.

All foreign glaſs, porcelaine, fayence, from which looking glaſſes are excepted for the preſent. The Eaſt India and Canal Companies, however, preſerve the rights of their charter. Under this prohibition is not included what travellers may have for their own uſe, or what may be brought into the country for exportation.

15. His Majeſty, as well to reſtrain luxury as to leſſen the expence of his ſubjects further ordain and commands:

That at entertainments no perſon ſhall give more than eight diſhes at dinner, ſmall and great included, with ſallad, and four kinds of deſert at moſt, beſides what fruit the country produces, ſo that all foreign confections, whether wet or dry, are altogether excluded.

At ſupper no ſubject ſhall preſent more than ſix diſhes, ſmall and great, with ſallad, and two kinds of deſert, beſides the fruit which the country produces.

At entertainments, as well at table as otherwiſe, ſhall no wines be given but what are commonly called French White wine and French red wine, (claret,) with Malaga and Madeira; whereas all fine wines and liquors, as well as old French wine and foreign beer, ſhould be prohibited. Punch may be given to ſuch as deſire it.

At marriages, and ſuch other extraordinary occaſions, two diſhes and two kinds of deſert may be given, beſides what are allowed at ordinary entertainments.

Laſtly, From the 1ſt of October 1783, ſhall no foreign proviſions or foreign prepared victuals be given at entertainments, or be publicly ſold, and for that purpoſe be advertiſed in the newſpapers, provided that the principal ingredients of which they are compoſed are to be found within his Majeſty's dominions. But as his Majeſty does not comprehend in this article ſuch foreign ingredients as are neceſſary in preparing victuals, he will ſpecify more particularly, by an Edict to be prepared by the General Economical and Commercial College, what of this kind is to be conſidered as contraband. Such wines only as are ſpecified in the foregoing article, ſhall be ſold in inns or cellars, and be allowed to be advertiſed in the newſpapers for that purpoſe. The ſame is to be obſerved with regard to all kinds of foreign beer and liquors, which muſt neither be ſold nor advertiſed for that purpoſe after the 1ſt of October 1783.

Moreover his Majeſty wills, that his loving and faithful ſubjects ſhall uſe what they already have to the above mentioned date, and alſo that they ſhall reſtrict themſelves in reſpect to eating and drinking, as well as to the other articles above

mentioned, within ſtill narrower bounds than thoſe preſcribed by the above ordinance.

That this law may be held in conſtant remembrance, the ſame ſhall be read from all the pulpits throughout his Majeſty's dominions, every firſt Sunday after the new year, and every firſt Sunday of the month of July.

And as his Majeſty is perſuaded that his loving and dutiful ſubjects, ſenſible of their own intereſt, will of themſelves be diſpoſed to obſerve this œconomical regulation, he will not therefore, as yet, inforce their compliance therewith, by the intervention of the police, or by any other coercive meaſure.

War-Office, February 19. 1783.

HIS Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Honourable James Murray,	William Earl of Shelburne,
Cyrus Trapaud,	William Haviland,
Sir William Boothby, Bart.	Sir John Irwine,
Benjamin Carpenter,	Charles Vernon,
Bigoe Armſtrong,	David Graeme,

To be GENERALS.

As likewiſe MAJORS

George Thompſon,	Thomas Wollocombe,
Colin Graham,	John Hedges,
John Nairne,	William Broan,
Robert Hoyes,	Honourable John Leſlie,
Herbert Whitfield,	William M'Carmick,
Edward Eyre,	William Madox Richardſon,
Horatio Arm. Powlet,	Philip Fall,
Edmund Strachan,	John Aug. Jevers,
William Robertſon,	John Freke,
Charles Stewart,	John Hardy,
James Barker,	James Gordon,
Charles Tarrant,	Chriſtopher Carleton,
James Dawſon,	Charles Burton,
John Hallowes,	Chriſtopher Horſfall,
William Cowley,	Sir Robert Stoart, Bart.
William Gauntlett,	John Elphinſton,
Richard Temple,	John Earl of Caithneſs,
Archibald Campbell,	John Campbell,
William Handfield,	Henry Knight,
James Abercromby,	Thomas Armſtrong,
George Sinclair,	

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

As likewiſe CAPTAINS

Thomas Grandidier, of the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment,	William Gunn, of the 6th drag.
John Mawbey, of the 18th foot.	James Allen, of the 5th dragoons,
William M'Myne, of the 58th foot,	Perkins Magra, of the 17th foot,
Robert Archdale, of the 17th dragoons,	Charles William Eſte, of the 68th foot,
M. P. Stirling, of the 36th foot,	Thomas Garth, of the 20th dragoons,
Duncan Cameron, of the 43d foot.	Henry Barry, of the 52d foot,
	John Delpard, of the 7th foot,

To be MAJORS in the Army.

War Office, February 22. 1783.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Philip Greſley, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Henry Goodricke.

2d Regiment of foot, Nicholas Ramſay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Benjamin Edwards.

9th Regiment of foot, ——— Henning, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Henry Seeley.

14th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Whitlocke to be Adjutant, vice —— Brownrigg. William Rowley, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Frederick Maitland.

16th Regiment of foot, Enſign R. George Fenwick to be Lieutenant, vice —— Brooke. —— M'Namara, Gent. to be Enſign, vice R. George Fenwick.

24th Regiment of foot, Enſign Alexander Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Colin M'Larty. Percuſſion Spears, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Anbury.

30th Regiment of foot, Major Chriſtopher Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Paſton Gould. Henry Cuyler, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Fitzgerald.

35th Regiment of foot, Surgeon's Mate Edward Biſhop, of the 19th foot, to be Surgeon, vice George Roche.

40th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Bontein to be Captain of a company, vice John Graves Simcoe. Enſign George Simpſon to be Lieutenant, vice James Bontein.

58th Regiment of foot, Major Chriſtopher Horſfall, of the 72d regiment, to be Major, vice William King.

60th Regiment, 1ſt battalion, John Goodhall, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William James Stevenſon.

60th Regiment, 2d battalion, Captain Jeffery Amherſt, of the 1ſt battalion, to be Major, vice Frederick Spiesmacher.

71ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Whitaker, of 10th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Walkinſhaw.

74th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Arthur Forbes to be Captain-Lieutenant. Enſign Julines Herring, of Major Eliord's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Smollet Campbell.

72d Regiment of foot, John Birch, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Barnes.

73d Regiment, 2d battalion, William Blinkhorn, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Cordon.

75th Regiment of foot, Captain George Vaughan to be Major, vice Peter Damboon. Lieutenant John Hoſkins to be Captain of a company, vice George Vaughan. Enſign George Galway to be Lieutenant, vice John Hoſkins.

79th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Beckwith to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Fyſe. —— Minihall, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Beckwith.

81ſt Regiment of foot, David Andrew, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Stewart.

87th Regiment of foot, William Green, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Knightly Freke.

88th Regiment of foot, Cornet James Buchannan Riddle, of 3d dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Fielder King. John Cummings, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Warren Pitt Liſle.

89th Regiment of foot, Enſign Reuben Joynour to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Lidderdale. Thomas Lidderdale, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Reuben Joynour.

90th Regiment of foot, Captain Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of the 19th foot, to be Major, vice James Tottenham.

91ſt Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Finch Maſon, of the 18th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Allen.

92d Regiment of foot, Enſign —— Cunynghame to be Lieutenant, vice James Beſt.

99th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant John Bonjour to be Captain of a company, vice James Campbell. Lieutenant William Winter to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Bonjour. Enſign James Jackſon to be Lieutenant, vice William Winter. John Ramſay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Jackſon. Enſign Edward Newcombe to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Watſon.

Major Whitfield's Corps, Lieutenant Sir John Marella Oldmixon, of the 5th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice James Watkin Wilbraham.

Doctor Roger Heriot, to be Surgeon to the forces in the Iſland of Jerſey.

War-Office, February 22. 1783.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

William Green, Eſq;	Harry Gordon, Eſq;
Mathew Dixon, Eſq;	John Brewſe, Eſq;
John Archer, Eſq;	Hugh Debbieg, Eſq;

To be COLONELS of Engineers.

Richard Dawſon, Eſq;	William Spry, Eſq;
William Roy, Eſq;	Thomas Babett, Eſq;
John Phipps, Eſq;	Robert Moſe, Eſq;

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS of Engineers.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, William Davenport Talbot, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Solomon D'Aguilar.

1ſt Regiment of dragoons, Thomas Bargus, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Robert Caroline Herbert.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Nicholas Sykes, Gent. to be Cornet, vice James Buchannan Riddle.

6th Regiment of dragoons, John O'Brien, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Francis Dooly.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Samuel Bethell, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Charles Maſon.

18th Regiment of foot, Enſign James De Lancey to be Lieutenant, vice Finch Maſon.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Enſign Duncan M'Intoſh, of the 1ſt battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Hans Carden.

80th Regiment of foot, Robert Duff, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Montteſor.

89th Regiment of foot, Henry M'Veagh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Daniel Mahony.

88th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Steel, of Major Waller's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Septimus Peacock. Robert Clowes Potts, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Bontein.

93d Regiment of foot, Captain Henry Grge, of the 26th regiment, to be Major, vice Sutanall Patton.

99th Regiment of foot, William Sneyd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Newcombe.

Major Elford's Corps, Richard Charlton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Julines Herring.

War Office, February 25. 1783.

24th Regiment of foot, Major Richard England of 47th regiment, is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Agnew.

47th Regiment of foot, Captain Eyre Coote, of the 37th regiment, to be Major, vice Richard England.

52d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Robinſon, of the 87th regiment, to be Lieutenant. Lieutenant Samuel Achmuty, of the 45th regiment, to be Lieutenant. Lieutenant James Spencer Burne, of the 79th regiment, to be Lieutenant. Enſign John Hoey to be Lieutenant. Enſign James Norton to be Lieutenant. Enſign John Pearſon to be Lieutenant. Enſign William Wharam to be Lieutenant. Enſign Charles Rowan, of 91ſt regiment, to be Lieutenant. Enſign William Coſby, of the 45th regiment, to be Enſign, vice John Hoey. Ralph Hoare, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Norton. George Heron, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Pearſon. Lieutenant Thomas Hill to be Adjutant, vice Charles B. Wolfe.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Æneas Shaw, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Johnſon.

81ſt Regiment of foot, David Johnſtone, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Pierce Moore. William Johnſtone, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hugh Trevor

90th Regiment of foot, Enſign James Greetham to be Lieutenant, vice Towers Fawcett.

Lieutenant James Watſon, of 52d regiment, to be Captain in the army by brevet.

Office of Ordnance, Weſtminſter, Feb. 24. 1783.

HIS Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, bearing date the 1ſt of December, 1782.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

William Martin,	Griffith Williams,
Forbes M'Bean,	Benjamin Stehelin,

To be SECOND COLONELS in the regiment, with the rank of Colonels in the army.

MAJORS

Duncan Drummond,	Joſeph Walton,
George Lewis,	Anthony Farrington,

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels in the army.

MAJORS

John Williamſon,	Ellis Walker,
Peter Traill,	William Johnſton,

To be SECOND LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels in the army.

MAJORS

Thomas Davies,	Philip Martin,
Joſeph Eyre,	George Grove,

To be MAJORS in the regiment, with the rank of Majors in the

CAPTAINS

William Borthwick,	John Stewart,
Vaughan Lloyd,	Richard Chapman,

To be SECOND MAJORS in the regiment, with the rank of Majors in the army.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANTS

Simon Party,	Edward Stephens,
John Downing,	Robert Garſtin,
Edward Fage,	John Barns,
Charles Abbot,	Abraham Witham,
Francis Meyrick Dixon,	Francis Mouatt Keith,
Thomas Hare,	James Froſt,

To be CAPTAINS of COMPANIES in the regiment, with the rank of Captains in the army.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William Furſlem,	Frederick Irwin,
Francis Whitworth,	Henry Douvernet,
William Collier,	Aſhton Shuttleworth,
George Wilſon,	Thomas R. Charlton,
Samuel Remington,	Edward Howarth,
John Cockburn,	Edward Henry Barrett,

To be CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANTS in the regiment, with the rank of Captains in the army.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

George Francis Kochter,	Henry Ibbott,
Mark Pattiſon,	John George Fraſer,
John Godfrey,	Bevan Slater,
Robert George Suckling,	Brooke Young,
Bladen Thomas Swiney,	Chriſtopher Meyers,
Edward Stephens,	Wenman Dickinſon,

To be FIRST LIEUTENANTS in the regiment, with the rank of Lieutenants in the army.

JOHN BODDINGTON, Sec.

From the London Papers, Feb. 27.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 12. We have lately had another fire near the moſque of the Sultan Achmet, which reduced ten palaces to aſhes, and ſeveral ſmall houſes were pulled down to ſtop the progreſs of the flames. It is ſaid that the new Grand Viſir ordered eleven or twelve perſons to be ſtrangled who were accuſed of having placed combuſtible materials in different quarters of the city.

Dreſden, Jan. 17. We are hourly in dread of the overflowing of the Elbe. All the country from hence to Pirna is under water, as well as the neighbouring villages. This morning the waters were much above their uſual height.

Ratiſbon, Feb. 2. On the 5th ult. a violent hurricane, accompanied with hail and thunder, was felt throughout Bavaria, which may be ſaid to preſent a ſcene of deſolation, eſpecially the neighbourhood of Villhofen. The hailſtones were of uncommon ſize.

LONDON.

The buſineſs in all the public offices was tranſacted yeſterday in the name of the old Miniſters and their ſubordinates.

Earl Gower was ſent for to Buckingham-houſe early yeſterday morning, and was elo'etted with his Majeſty.

Earl Gower, we are well aſſured, has the arrangement of the new Adminiſtration.

Lord Gower is offered the Privy Seal, which will moſt likely be accepted.

Mr Pitt is appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Mr Jenkinſon, we are well aſſured, is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Stormont one of the Secretaries of State. The new loan is to be moved for to-morrow, which may at once determine the fate of the *ins* and *outs*, for this ſeaſon at leaſt.

The following are ſaid to be ſome of the difficulties in arranging the new Adminiſtration, and unhappily ſhow the confuſion now reigning, which makes this nation the ridicule of all Europe:—On an oppoſition ariſing in the Houſe of Commons againſt the peace, and an indirect cenſure being agreed to by a majority againſt the Miniſter, Lord S———, with his colleagues in office, took the firſt opportunity of acquainting his Majeſty with their deſire of retiring from public buſineſs. Some difficulty was at firſt made in accepting of their reſignation, but it being at laſt agreed to, Lord North was ſent for, and after a ſhort conſultation, a meſſenger was diſpatched for Lord John Cavendiſh, and in two or three meetings the new Miniſtry were ſuppoſed to be nearly formed on ſo broad a baſis, as would make the ſame durable. The members were to conſiſt principally of the Rockingham party, with a few of the late Miniſters, and a ſprinkling of Lord North's friends. But ſoon after, the whole negociation ſuddenly took an unexpected turn. The Bedford party thought themſelves neglected, and Lord Gower, through the C———r, had a private audience with a Great Perſonage, the conſequence of which was, an entire ſtop being put to the former plan—and it is now ſaid all the former arrangements will be materially altered. Some great perſonalities, in conſequence of the above, are ſaid to have happened between the Lord C———n and Mr F—x.

In conſequence of the foregoing revolution in politics, it is expected the Houſe of Commons will be further adjourned to-morrow, to give time for the three great contending parties to agree, that the wheels of Government may again go round.

Various reports are circulated this day, reſpecting the Members of the new Adminiſtration, but we believe them all to be premature, and that every thing is yet unſettled.

Laſt night the Marquis of Carmarthen's baggage was ſent off to Dover; his Lordſhip will ſet off for France on Saturday.

Lord Thurlow and the other law Lords, were preſent laſt night at the Privy Council held at Buckingham-houſe, to ſettle the new arrangements.

The Duke of Portland had a long conference with his Majeſty yeſterday morning at the Queen's palace; as had likewiſe the Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Portland, it is expected, will kiſs hands this day upon his appointment to be Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. His Grace, though not an orator, is a man of very ſound ſenſe, which, added to the incorruptible integrity which he has diſplayed in the moſt trying circumſtances, and, under the ſtrongeſt temptation, promiſes a happy adminiſtration.

This morning diſpatches paſſed the Great Seal for Mr Fitz-Herbert at Paris.

Yeſterday afternoon Lord Howe had an audience of his Majeſty, on the ſubject of ſuch ſhips as his Lordſhip found in a ſtate of mutiny, on his late viſit to Portſmouth.—The diſſatisfaction among many of them appeared to have originated from what they conceived to be a privilege allowed to the Iriſh volunteers, which they were precluded from: Moſt of the ſeamen raiſed by Captain Macbride, were, they ſaid, permitted to return home, while they were ordered upon foreign ſtations.—On the other hand, it was repreſented by their officers, that being retained was ſurely a mark of preference, as many ſeamen, from the number of ſhips paid off, would be out of employ; and that, inſtead of being a hardſhip, they ſhould conſider it in the light of an indulgence; and that, ſo far from the navy ſtanding in want of their aid, no ſeamen ſhould be kept in pay, whoſe inclination did not go along with the ſervice.

The following Addreſs by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, was this afternoon preſented to his Majeſty:

"To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, deſire your Royal permiſſion to expreſs our juſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs and final attention to the petitions of your moſt faithful citizens and people, in procuring to this nation the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace.

"We hope and truſt that the ſtipulations of the treaty are ſuch as will revive our injured trade, and reſtore our commercial intercourſe with our American brethren: And we beg leave to declare it to be our firm perſuaſion, that the great commercial intereſts of this country, and of North America, are inſeparably united.

"Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt perfect gratitude, and that it ſhall be our conſtant prayer, that your Majeſty, the reſtorer of peace to the ſuffering and deſolated quarters of the world, may long enjoy the glorious ſatisfaction of ſeeing your people proſper, and your family beloved."

His MAJESTY's *Anſwer.*

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal addreſs.

"It is with great ſatisfaction to myſelf that I ſee an end to the calamities of war, and a reaſonable proſpect of all the advantages to be expected from a permanent peace.

"I receive, therefore, with pleaſure, theſe expreſſions of the ſatisfaction of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in the meaſures I have taken.

"You may be aſſured of every exertion of mine to protect and extend the trade and commerce of my dominions, of which that of the city of London forms ſo capital a part.

"I concur with you entirely in thinking, that the commercial intereſts of this country and America are the ſame. Nothing on my part ſhall be wanting to reſtore, without delay, and eſtabliſh ſuch a friendly intercourſe in future as ought to reſult from mutual intereſt and returning affection."

His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Taylor, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs. They alſo had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Feb. 27.

Bank Stock, 133¾ a 134¾.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. 86⅞ a ⅞.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 67⅞ a 68.	India Stock, 142.
3 per cent. red. 68⅛ a ⅝.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 3 prem.
Long Ann. 20 3-16ths.	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, 13⅞ a 15-16ths.	Navy Bills, 2¾ a ½ diſc.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, ¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL,
Feb. 26. N. N. W.

RICHMOND, *Virginia, December 28.*

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES, *Tuesday, December 17, 1782.*

WHEREAS resolutions in ſtates, which end in a diſſolution of their former government or conſtitution, bear no ſimilarity to conteſts between independent nations, in which the object is the defence and ſupport of their conſtitutions and governments, inaſmuch as in the former, the life, liberty, and property of the individual are riſqued; in the latter, the powers and rights of the whole community in their political capacity are hazarded.

Reſolved, therefore unanimouſly, That when the former conſtitution or ſocial compact of this country, and the civil laws which exiſted under it, were diſſolved, a majority of the inhabitants had, through neceſſity, an unqueſtionable natural right to frame a new ſocial compact, and to admit as parties thereto, thoſe only who would be bound by the laws of the majority, and conſequently, as no individual can claim immunities, privilege, or property in any community but under the laws of that community, ſo all thoſe who were members of the former government, which, and its dependent laws, have been diſſolved, abrogated, and made void, cannot have legal claim to any immunity, privilege, or property, under our preſent conſtitution, or thoſe laws which flow from it, if they were not parties to the preſent ſocial compact originally, or have become parties by the ſubſequent laws thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the laws of the ſtate, confiſcating property held under the laws of the former government, (which have been diſſolved and made void) by thoſe who have never been admitted into the preſent ſocial compact, being founded on legal principles, were ſtrongly dictated by that principle of common juſtice which demands, that if virtuous citizens, in defence of their natural and conſtitutional rights, riſque their life, liberty, and their property on their ſucceſs, the vicious citizens who ſide with tyranny and oppreſſion, or who cloak themſelves under the maſk of neutrality, ſhould at leaſt hazard their property, and not enjoy the benefits procured by the labours and dangers of thoſe whoſe deſtruction they wiſhed.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That all demands or requeſts of the Britiſh Court, for the reſtitution of property confiſcated by this ſtate, being neither ſupported by law, equity, or policy, are wholly inadmiſſable; and that our Delegates in Congreſs, be inſtructed to move Congreſs, that they may direct their deputies who ſhall repreſent theſe ſtates, in the General Congreſs, for adjuſting a peace or truce, neither to agree to any ſuch reſtitution, or ſubmit that the laws made by any independent ſtate of this union, be ſubjected to the adjudication of any power or powers on earth.

Hague, Feb. 6. Their High Mightineſſes having complained by letter to the King of Pruſſia, againſt the regency of Cleves, whoſe Magiſtrates refuſed to give up thoſe of the Dutch rioters, who had fled under their protection; his Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent an anſwer to the following purport:

"Noble, great, and mighty Lords, our beloved friends and neighbours!

"Be ye in the firſt place aſſured of our friendſhip and goodwill towards you, in every thing that is good and agreeable. Ye have thought it expedient to ſend a letter to us, bearing date December 28, 1782, by which you complain againſt our regency of Cleves, in that the latter have refuſed to deliver up, at your requeſt, ſome perſons who had fled there from the Hague, being charged with ſedition, called amongſt ye *Vermealen*, deſiring us to expreſs our diſapprobation of ſuch conduct; grant, the mutual delivering in future all runaways, and to give up the ſaid perſons, in caſe they ſhould be found in our dominions. The latter part of this requeſt cannot eaſily be complied with; as according to the account of your High Mightineſſes, the culprits alluded to have left our territories, and it will be a very difficult taſk to find them out. We do not ſee upon what ground the conduct of the ſaid regency can be arraigned, as they are not allowed to give up any one without an expreſs order from us, and there were no real charges intimated to them againſt the perſons alluded to, as from the very tenor of your letter, we are apt to judge, that they were only ſuſpected. In ſuch doubtful and uncertain caſes, we have not ſeen that your High Mightineſſes were ever diſpoſed to give up foreign refugees.

"Thus circumſtanced, we cannot be accuſed of injuſtice for not complying with the requeſt of your High Mightineſſes; on the contrary, we are juſtified in expreſſing our aſtoniſhment at ſuch a meaſure; and alſo the letter ſent to us does not come, as we are well aſſured, from the States of Holland and Weſt Friezeland, but only from part of them, oppoſed by a greater number. We cannot, therefore, forbear ſuſpecting, that in all theſe extraordinary meaſures, there reigns amongſt ye a dangerous ſpirit of miſunderſtanding: That they are partly to be attributed to internal diſſention, for which our Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, De Thulenier, has already expreſſed our concern to ſome reſpectable members of the Republic, and will further enlarge upon the ſubject before the States General.

"In conſequence of theſe highly probable ſuppoſitions, we take this opportunity to intreat moſt earneſtly your High Mightineſſes, and exhort you not to ſuffer yourſelves to be led on by a groundleſs jealouſy, and, at the inſtigation of worthleſs and ambitious perſons, to precipitate yourſelves into haſty reſolutions, and conſent to ſuch alterations, eſpecially in the conſtitution of the State, as can only prove of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the welfare of the Republic: but, on the contrary, exert yourſelves in preventing all kinds of innovation, and all manner of ſuſpicion and diſtruſt, to ſupport that form of government which has been maintained ſo ſucceſsfully, in moſt reſpects, for many years back, to ſecure to its members the full and peaceable enjoyment of their reſpective privileges; thus promoting the ſtricteſt union, more neceſſary than ever, in the preſent critical poſition of affairs, between all the members of the State, and keeping off all the dangers ariſing from diſcord. We flatter ourſelves, that your Noble and Great Mightineſſes will take in good part our preſent attempt, and look upon it as the ſincere and well-meaning advice of a real friend to your State; that you will reſt aſſured that we are deeply concerned for the preſervation of your happy conſtitution, and that the leaſt alteration that may be attempted will never be deemed indifferent by us. With theſe ſentiments, we remain of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes the affectionate friend and neighbour.

Signed FREDERICK.

Berlin, Jan. 13. 1783.

By command.

FINKENSTEIN VAN HERTSBERGH.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 25.

"It is confidently aſſerted, that the miniſterial arrangement was determined yeſterday. Mr William Pitt, ſtrange as it may appear, is made Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Mr Fox and Lord Fitzwilliam are the two Secretaries. Mr Burke is to ſucceed Mr William Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord North's appointment not yet known, if he be appointed. Lord John Cavendiſh, it is imagined, has refuſed to come in: he has too large a fortune for him to accept of an office merely for emolument; and while he ſees the offices of Adminiſtration filled by perſons who he thinks will execute them with fidelity, induſtry, and ability, he has no ambition to ſupplant them.

"By advices from Oſtend we are informed, that the inhabitants begin to have aſſurances of the grade of that town ſtill continuing with all its wonted ſpirit. Their confidence ariſes from a peace not being yet concluded with Holland; and as a change of our Miniſtry, they have foreſeen for ſome time paſt, muſt be the conſequence of Parliament entering into a conſideration of the preliminaries and proviſional treaty, they have, therefore, every aſſurance of this peace being in effect merely a ceſſation of hoſtilities. For they imagine, that thoſe who muſt reprobate the peace, cannot but ſeek the firſt favourable opportunity of renewing the war, and continuing it, under the idea and hope of afterwards concluding it with greater honour and advantage to the country.

"Lord Gower was offered the premierſhip, which he thought proper to decline. His reaſon was, that he thought an adminiſtration formed by men of ſuch very diſcordant principles, as thoſe were known to be, which made the diſtinction between the Rockingham and Bedford party, could not be permanent. But while he declined accepting this very honorary and lucrative poſt, he promiſed to give Mr Pitt every ſupport that was in his power.

"The Lord Chancellor neither has, nor means to reſign, as it was imagined and reported he really had done laſt Tueſday, and that the Attorney General was to ſucceed him."

Extract of another letter from London, Feb. 27.

"The bill for the importation of rice duty free, was read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Peers, and committed for Monday next.

"The bill relative to laſtage and ballaſtage, the marine mutiny bill, and the Italian ſilk importation bill, went through a committee, and were afterwards reported to the Houſe.

"The order of the day was read, for the Houſe to put into a Committee on Mr Williams's divorce bill; the Lord Chancellor left the woolſack, and Lord Scarſdale went to the table as Chairman of the Committee; ſeveral clauſes were read and agreed to, and the Clerk having read the batterdizing clauſe, a debate aroſe,

"It was then moved to leave out the whole thereof.

"Houſe divided, Contents 9. Non Contents 7.

"It was afterwards moved, that the chairman do now leave the chair, and report a progreſs.

"Contents 9. Non Contents 7.

"The Chairman than reported a progreſs, and the further conſideration was then ordered to be adjourned to Monday next, and their Lordſhips to be ſummoned.

"The Houſe of Commons will meet to-morrow, purſuant to the laſt adjournment.

"The report this day was, that Mr Pitt had been prevailed on to accept the office of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in which caſe he does not vacate his ſeat in Parliament.

"Another report ſaid, that Mr Jenkinſon was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; but there is not an inſtance in modern times of a Commoner's being firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and not at the ſame time holding the Chancellorſhip of the Exchequer.

"A General Court of Proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock was held this day, by adjournment, from Friday laſt, to conſider on the petition to Government for redreſs of ſome grievances under which the Company at preſent labour, when a petition was produced and read, ſeveral amendments propoſed and adopted, and the petition ſo amended ordered to be fairly engroſſed, and preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and for leave to borrow one million and a half of money."

On Wedneſday the 26th February, died at Faſkern, Mrs Jean Campbell, ſpouſe to John Cameron of Faſkern, Eſq: Her friends and relations will pleaſe to accept of this as a ſufficient notification of her death.

On Saturday laſt, died here William Niſbet of Dirleton, Eſq;

Laſt Thurſday, the Committee of the Merchant Company of this city held their firſt meeting to take into conſideration the repreſentation of the people in Parliament, when they received ſome communications from ſome other trading towns in Scotland on the ſubject. We are informed, that ſome reſpectable members of the Company, whoſe names had been added to the Committee without their knowledge, have declined taking any part in that buſineſs.

In a time, ſuch as the preſent, when changes are ſo very frequent that we are at a loſs to know who are to govern the affairs of a once mighty empire, it may not be altogether unamuſing to the Public to be informed, that a Society, pretty well known in this city by the name of the CAPE, laſt night met, in their uſual convivial manner, for the ſeven thouſandth time, without a ſingle interval.

Dr Macginnes, ſome time ago convicted of murder at the Old Bailey, has received his Majeſty's pardon, on condition of being confined two years in Newgate.

Fiars for the Commiſſariot of Hamilton and Campſie, for crop 1782.

Oat Meal, 1 l. 1 s. 4d. per boll,
Bear, 1 l. 1 s. 0 d. ditto.

For the Commiſſariot of Glaſgow.

Oat Meal, 1 l. 0 s. 2 2-3 d. per boll.
Bear, 0 l. 17 s. 10 2-3 d. ditto.

Fiars for the Archbiſhoprick of Glaſgow.

Oat Meal, 1 l. 1 s. 4 d. per boll.
Bear, 1 l. 1 s. 0 d. ditto.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

ON going into the concert laſt Friday evening, a billet was put into my hand, which I perceived was the adverteſment of ſome benefit concert, and thruſt into my pocket without farther notice. On returning home after an evening very agreeably ſpent, my eyes feaſted with an aſſemblage of beauty and elegance, and my ears with very good muſic, I had ſat down to ſupper with that ſerenity and compoſure of ſpirits, which I find the inſeparable attendant of a day ſpent in the mixture of buſineſs and innocent amuſement. In pulling out my handkerchief, the billet fell upon the table, and was taken up by my wife, who, I obſerved, read it with attention, and with a countenance expreſſive of ſome emotion, which made me curious to know its contents. "My dear," ſaid ſhe, "this is not often that I prompt you to deprive me of your company; but for once I entreat it. Here is a call which your humanity cannot reſiſt.—It is a poor widow, who ſolicits charity for herſelf and four young children. Poor woman!—I too have four children; but, bleſſed be God, my lot is not her's—for you, my dear, are alive and well!"—At theſe words the tears interrupted her ſpeech.

Now, Mr Printer, the moral of my tale is a ſhort one. He whoſe widow now claims the aid of the public benevolence, contributed for many years to the public entertainment. He had merit in his profeſſion. He was moreover a worthy, honeſt, and induſtrious man. He earned a ſcanty ſubſiſtence for his family, of which his death has now deprived them.—The Edinburgh concert, Sir, is a *gratis* entertainment; and many hundreds partake of that amuſement, who have no other mode of making a return, but by countenancing the benefit-nights of the performers. To this, which is a debt of gratitude, there is, in the preſent inſtance, ſuperadded a call of charity.

Your's, &c.

BENEVOLUS.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 3. Counteſs of Hyndford, Johnſton, from Sealock, with goods.
Rebecca, Lairy, from Hull, with oats.

NOTICE

THE place of ASSISTANT FACTOR, advertiſed for by Mr Wallace writer to the ſignet, is ſupplied. It is unneceſſary, therefore, for him to anſwer the many letters of application which he has received.

Thurſday next will be publiſhed,

By John Bell Bookſeller,

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION,

From November 1781 to Auguſt 1782.

COLLECTED BY

A. LAW, W. STEWART, and R. CRAIGIE, Eſquires, Advocates.

By appointment of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Deciſions of the Supreme Civil Court are now to be publiſhed annually, and in the beginning of the year after their being pronounced. Each publication is to comprehend a complete period; and being independent of any preceding or ſubſequent one, will appear with an index of purſuers and defenders names, in the ordinary form, and of the general titles of the ſubjects. As, however, theſe annual Collections will ſeldom or never be a proper ſize for binding up ſeparately, the numbering of the pages ſhall be continued from one publication to another till they amount to a ſizeable volume, when, to accommodate ſuch as chuſe to be furniſhed with it, a more copious index to the whole ſhall be prepared.

N. B. The Deciſions from November 1779 to Auguſt 1780, will be publiſhed, with an Index &c. in the courſe of next ſummer.

A Lieutenant in the Independent Invalids, whoſe Company is quartered in one of the moſt agreeable garriſons in England, wants to retire upon half pay! Therefore any Lieutenant who is upon the Britiſh half pay, may get an advantageous exchange, by applying to James Hay jun. writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a bargain.—The Lieutenant of Invalids does not pretend to any intereſt ſo as to get the exchange carried through; therefore the Gentleman with whom he exchanges muſt get the tranſaction completed.

Goldſmith's Hall, Edinburgh, Feb. 25. 1783.

THE Honourable Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accompt books of the Treaſurer of the Charity Work-Houſe of Edinburgh, having found it abſolutely neceſſary to appoint a public VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION to be made at the Goldſmith's Hall for the relief of ſaid Houſe, the Managers think it proper to give the following ſtate for the information of the public:

In 1772 an exact ſtate of the funds of the Charity Work-Houſe was made up by a committee of the Town-Council and a committee of the Managers, from which it appeared, that, during the eight preceding years, the expences of the houſe had exceeded its income in the ſum of 446 l. 29 s. 7 d. Sterling yearly.

By this deficiency the debts of the Houſe gradually increaſed, and amounted in January 1782, to 1429 l. 11 s. 7 ¼ d. Sterling, and the Managers, being alarmed at the extent of this debt, applied to the Magiſtrates and Council for a voluntary contribution, which they did not think expedient at that time, but they gave aſſurance that a contribution would be appointed the enſuing year.

Upon the faith of this aſſurance, the Managers, in January 1783, borrowed a large ſum upon their perſonal ſecurity, for ſupplying the urgent neceſſities of the Houſe, and without which the Houſe could not have been longer ſupported; and at preſent the debts of the Houſe amount to the alarming ſum of TWO THOUSAND Pounds Sterling and upwards.

The number of old and young, ſupported by the Houſe, amount at preſent to 1080 perſons, being the greateſt number that has been at any year ſupported by the Houſe for twenty-four years paſt; and exceeds the number upon the Houſe for the preceding year in 129 perſons.—Beſides theſe, a number of indigent families are in uſe to receive occaſional ſupplies from the Managers once a fortnight, which, in former years, amounted only to fifteen, but of late they have increaſed to one hundred and upwards.

The war in which the nation has been engaged for ſome years paſt, has unavoidably brought the wives and children of many ſailors and ſoldiers to be burdens upon the public; and while the preſent ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions have encreaſed the expences of the Houſe, they have alſo encreaſed the number of the poor.

As the Charity Work-houſe of Edinburgh has, on all occaſions, experienced the benevolence and protection of the Public, the Managers beg leave to expreſs their hopes, that in this ſeaſon of general ſcarcity, when proviſions are ſo very high, the debts of the Houſe ſo great, and the objects of this charity ſo very numerous, the virtuous and well diſpoſed will ſee the neceſſity of raiſing a fund by a liberal contribution for diminiſhing theſe debts, and ſupplying the immediate wants of the Houſe; for unleſs the public ſhall interpoſe in a liberal manner, this humane and uſeful charity muſt of neceſſity be given up.

N. B. The Managers attend at the Goldſmiths Hall each lawful day, from the hours of eleven forenoon till three afternoon, to receive contributions.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th March inſtant, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the top-ſtorey of Pitcairly's Land, lying at the Croſs of Edinburgh, at the Head of the Bank Cloſe, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and other conveniencies, with the garrets over the ſame. The houſe is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance.

The title-deeds to be ſeen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS,

THE THAMES,

THOMAS GRINDLAY Maſter,

One of the Contract Ships,

Will ſail for London the 13th inſtant.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter.

P. S. Will call at Leith Road, if a quantity of Goods offer.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb 19. Janet and Barbara Liddel, from Dundee, with barley.
Gosland, Halfdy, from Dunbar, with lime.
John and Chriſtian Scotland, from Perth, with wheat.
26. Anſtruther, Taylor, from Anſtruther, with wheat and barley.
Anne, Law, from Montroſe, with linen yarn.
Providence, Roſs, from Leith, for Glaſgow, with ſundries.
March 1. Mary, Dick, from Anſtruther, with barley.
Bell, Dalrymple, from Aberdeen, with deals and iron.
John and Margaret, Kennedy, from Perth, with wheat.
Friends Endeavour, Hutton, from Dundee, with barley.
2. Lady, Elilabeth, Gray, from Stockton with oats.
Peggy, Macculloch, from Leith, with peaſe and barley.

SAILED.

Feb. 27. Proſpect, Walden, for Lynn, with coals.
Unity, Martin, for Yarmouth, in ballaſt.
March 1. Anne, Law, for Montroſe, with ſundries.
2. Tiber, Thomſon, for Yarmouth, for coals.
Phenix, Townley, for ditto, with ditto.
Nathaniel and Mary, Eller, for ditto, with ditto.
Thomas and William, Harvey, for Lynn, with ditto.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of June, betweyn the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of GLENGELT, lying in the

parish of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, fyenteen miles ſouth of Edinburgh, on the great road to England by Greenlaw and Kelſo, conſiſting of the following Farms, all lying contiguous:

I. UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, poſſeſſed by John Caſtle.

II. CHANNELKIRK INN and LARGE INCLOSURE, poſſeſſed by Alexander Dow.

III. MOUNTMILN and BRAEFOOT, with the aſſrieted multures, poſſeſſed by George Lyall.

IV. HUNTERSHALL, poſſeſſed by George Thomſon.

V. Mr Scott's poſſeſſion, and ſundry Houſes and yards in the town of Channelkirk.

The whole is known to be low rented, of very great extent; and, allowing only 5 per cent. for money expended on building and incloſing the yearly value is 270 l. Sterling.

The upſet-price, 5250 l. Sterling.

The whole holds blench of the Crown; and the purchaſer will get an heritable right to the teinds.

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick of Crookſtown, the proprietor.

TO be SET, by public voluntary roup, within the Houſe of Mr Jackſon innkeeper at Bankhouſe, upon Friday 21ſt March, at twelve o'clock mid day,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS, viz.

OVERSHIELLS, in the parish of Stow, and county of Edinburgh, as poſſeſſed by John Taylor.

HANGINGSHAW, in the parish of Heriot, and county of Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by James Haſtie.

ALLANSHAWS, in the parish of Melroſe, and county of Roxburgh, poſſeſſed by John Teier.

HILLSLOP and CALFHILL, in the aforeſaid pariſh and county, in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor.

The articles and conditions to be ſeen in the hands of William Riddel writer to the ſignet, or by applying at the houſe of Crookſtown.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1783.

JOSEPH READ bleaches in the beſt manner, and at the following prices per yard, viz.

800, and under, at	2d.	Lawns,	2½d.
900 and 1000,	2½d.	Cottons and Long Lawns,	3 d.
1100 and 1200,	3 d.	Diapers,	3½d.
1300,	3½d.	Cambrics,	4 d.
1400 and 1500,	4 d.	Damaſks and fine Tweels,	4½d.
1600, and all above,	4½d.	Coarſe diapers & weels,	2½d. & 3d.

Cloth for this field taken in at Edinburgh by Mrs Spottiſwood merchant, Graſs-market; Alexander Borthwick merchant, Lawn-market; Alexander Manners grocer, back of the Guard; John Campbell merchant, Canongate; George Cuming merchant, Briſto-ſtreet; Joſeph Gavin merchant, Main-point; James Walker weaver, Croſs-cauſeway; John Chalmers weaver, Caſtlebarns; and at the Bleachfield Warehouſe, foot of Liberton's wynd, Cowgate;—by Alexander Henderſon flaxdreſſer, Leith; Henry Thomſon tobacconiſt, Muſſelburgh; Robert Welſh watchmaker, Dalkeith; Patrick Thomſon ſalt-officer, Preſtonpans; James Manderſon carrier, North Berwick; James Hardie weaver, Kelſo; John Watſon merchant, Lauder; Adam Wilſon weaver, Jedburgh; Patrick Fletcher merchant, Selkirk; David Thomſon weaver, Melroſe; Andrew Fergusſon merchant, Glaſgow; James Walker weaver, Galaſhiels; Thomas and John Young weavers, Kirkliſton; James and Thomas Johnſton weavers, Queenſferry; Miſs Grandiſton, Inverkeithing; William Lillie weaver, Midcalder; David Girdwood, Carnwath; John Finlay weaver, Lanark; Robert Mochrie merchant, Bathgate; James Wilſon merchant, Whitburn; James Lithgow ſtampmaſter, Falkirk; Patrick Fergusſon flax-dreſſer, Stirling; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; John Hall weaver, Clackmanan; Joſeph Wilſon merchant, Kincardine; James Campbell weaver, Culroſs; Robert Reid weaver, Torryburn; Henry Rymer merchant, Borrowſtounneſs; James Niven, William Thomſon, and Alexander Laing, merchants, Linlithgow; and at the bleachfield:—At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for ſale finiſhed and lapped in the neateſt manner, and the fabric of that for private uſe carefully preſerved.

BALBIRNIE-BRIDGE BLEACHFIELD, 1783.

Five Miles North from Kirkcaldie.

GEORGE PIERSON continues to bleach at the following prices, viz. All plain linen, yard wide, or under, wove in a

900 reed, or under, at 2d. *per* yard.	Damaſks, Sattinets, and Tweels, at 4d. *per* yard.
1000 at 2½d.	Cambricks, Cottons, and Diapers, at 3d.
1100 and 1200 at 3d.	Long Lawns at 2d.
1300 and 1400 at 3½d.	
1500 at 4d.	
1600, and above, at 5d.	

All above yard wide to pay in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field will be taken in by John Brunton merchant, Lawn-market, and David Freebairn, at his waretoom, head of the Lawn-market, ſouth ſide, Edinburgh; M'Nab and M'Donald, merchants, head of Carrubes's cloſe; Mrs Barr, merchant, head of the Cowgate; John Dick, merchant, Graſs-market; James Gibb, grocer, oppoſite the Britiſh Linen Hall, and William M'Gall, weaver, Shoemaker's cloſe, Canongate.—Mrs Gordon, merchant; John Laidlaw, merchant; and Thomas Waugh, merchant, all on the ſhore, Leith.—Mrs Aitken, vintner, Burntiſland.—William Ruthven, Kirkcaldy.—John Melvill and Son, manufacturers, Dyſart.—Andrew Scott, merchant, Leven.—Robert Adamſon, manufacturer, Largo.—David Wallace, manufacturer, Kilconquhar.—James Ritchie, merchant, Pittenweem.—John Thomſon, manufacturer; William Melvill, candlemaker; Thomas Bell, manufacturer; and Andrew Anderſon, manufacturer, St Andrews.—David Preſton, merchant, Dundee.—Joſeph Lyell, manufacturer, Newburgh.—John Keltie, merchant, Auchtermuchty.—Alexander Young, junior, merchant; Greig and Collier, merchants; and Andrew Deuchar, cuſtomer, Cupar of Fyfe.—Thomas Balingall, vintner, Balmalcom.—Robert Adamſon, junior, manufacturer, Kettle.—Thomas Kennedy, merchant, Falkland.—And at the bleachfield. At all which places receipts are given.

N. B. As the above-mentioned bleachfield is plentifully ſupplied both with ſpring and river water at all times of the ſeaſon, and furniſhed with a complete ſet of new machinery, he will have it in his power, and will ſpare no pains to ſerve his employers to their entire ſatisfaction, and as early as any other field whatever.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR EDINBURGH.

TO be LET, Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed, in whole, or in two ſeparate lodgings, for ſuch time as ſhall be agreed upon, and to be entered to immediately,

That Large HOUSE in the Citadel of Leith,

lately poſſeſſed by the Earl of Dumfries, and by Lady Helen Dalrymple, conſiſting of fourteen rooms and a very large kitchen, with two good garrets, one of the rooms is 31 by 19½, and the other rooms are in good proportion. There is a coach-houſe, and ſtable for eight horſes, and every accommodation for a large family; and there is ſome pleaſure ground adjoining to the houſe. The ſituation is agreeable, cloſe by the ſea, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the ſhipping. The Houſe may be ſeen at any time, by applying to James Reid, gardener there.

N. B. This Houſe may be had unfurniſhed on leaſe with the ground, from two to ſeven acres.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, John Campbell, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS SHIRE.

TO be expoſed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 5th day of March 1783, between the hours of ſix and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WESTER KESSACK, with the Mills, teinds, parſonage and vicarage thereof;—the Lands of KILMUIR, Salmon-fiſhing of the Still of Neſs of Kilmuir;—and the Lands of EASTER SLIGO, with the Salmon fiſhing thereof, and the Mills of Kilmuir and Eaſter Sligo, with the teinds, parſonage, and vicarage of the ſame, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmuir, and county of Roſs.

The moſt conſiderable part of theſe lands having a ſouth expoſure, are pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſide of the Moray Firth. They afford many pleaſant ſituations for building, and within ſight of the town of Invernefs, from whence they are not diſtant above two miles, including the Ferry of Keſſack. They lie in a fertile country, abounding with all ſorts of game, and are plentifully ſupplied with all kind of proviſion from the market of Invernefs.

The yearly free rent of the whole of theſe ſubjects, after deduction of all taxations, is 130 l. Sterling.

It is propoſed, that 1000 l. Sterling of the price ſhall be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchaſer, to anſwer ſome family-proviſions.

The progreſs, which is clear, conditions of roup, and plans of the lands, may be ſeen in the hands of Edward Bruce clerk to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to Mr George Bean writer in Invernefs, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 6th day of March inſt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole Theſe Two-and-a-half Huſband Lands of NEWTOWN of EILDON,

lying in the pariſh of Melroſe, and county of Roxburgh, formerly belonging to the deceaſed Nicol Bower portioner there. Alſo, the Lands of LAWFIELD, lying in the pariſh of Bowden, and county aforeſaid, as the ſame are all preſently occupied and poſſeſſed by Thomas Hay in Craigielaw.

Theſe Lands lie contiguous, and are of conſiderable extent. They are pleaſantly ſituated near the banks of the river Tweed; and the great turnpike road from Edinburgh to London, by Lauder, running through them, renders the acceſs to lime on both ſides eaſy and reaſonable.

For further particulars, apply to Meſſ. William Riddell and William Charles Craigie writers to the ſignet, who have power to conclude a private bargain.

Lands in Roxburghſhire to Sell.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday next the 7th day of March, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of EASTER-HERMISTONE, lying in the pariſh of Liliſleaf and county of Roxburgh.

Theſe Lands conſiſt of 150 acres of infield ground, all completely incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch; 80 acres of outfield ground, and 5 acres of a haugh, lying upon the water of Ale, beſides the privilege of an extenſive loaning.

There is a convenient ſet of Houſes upon the premiſſes, all in good repair, and about 7 or 8 acres of thriving planting, beſides old trees of conſiderable value.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu duty; and the whole, which are preſently rented at L. 60. will, for the encouragement of purchaſers, be ſet up at L. 1100 Sterling.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of William Riddell writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain. And for further particulars application may be made to the ſaid William Riddel, or Mr Andrew Blaikie, at Holyrdean.

Lands to be Let or Sold.

To be Sold, by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 12th March inſt. within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

ALL and Haill the FIFTY SHILLING LAND of BURNETLAND, as lately poſſeſſed by John Wood tenant therein, and now by his widow and ſon, lying within the pariſh and barony of Broughton, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs, to be ſeen in the hands of John Smith writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and the tenant will ſhow the lands. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain, betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to the ſaid John Smyth.

If the lands are not ſold betwixt and the day of ſale, they will thereafter be LET, to be entered to at Whitſunday next; as to which, application for particulars may be made as above.

By Adjournment—upſet Price lowered. JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be expoſed to SALE by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday next the 6th of March, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the Lands of RAEBERRY, and Three-Fourth Parts of the Lands of BALMAE, which belonged to the deceaſed William Kirkpatrick of Raeberry, as poſſeſſed by William Copland of Gregory, John Carſon, and Alexander Roxburgh, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, at the upſet price of 6145 l. 2 s. 6 d. being only twenty-one years purchaſe of the free proven rental of 292 l. 12 s. 6 d.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the entry into the bay of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of that borough, commanding a moſt extenſive view of the ſhores of Cumberland, Iſle of Man, and Scots coaſt, on the eaſt and weſt. They are of the beſt quality, incloſed and ſubdivided, and the greateſt part well marled and improved; and there is marle on the grounds not uſed ſufficient for the reſt of the eſtate.

On the mains of Balmae there is an elegant double houſe built, and fitted up in the modern taſte, with a large garden, ſurrounded with a high fruit-wall, ſtocked with a variety of the beſt fruit-trees; and there are ſeveral clumps of planting on the lands well fenced, and in a thriving condition.

There are alſo two very good farm-houſes, with ſuitable offices, on the eſtate; and on the weſt ſide there is a port or harbour, and all the coaſt abounds with fiſh.

A purchaſer may enter to the natural poſſeſſion of the manſion-houſe and garden immediately, and to a conſiderable part of the lands lying around the houſe at Whitſunday next.

The articles and conditions of ſale are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and copies thereof in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh, who will likewiſe ſhow the title-deeds, and give ſuch other information as may be required.

Robert Beveridge writer in Kirkcudbright, the factor, will give directions for ſhewing the lands to any who apply to him.

Contractors wanted for Dalkeith Roads.

THE Truſtees for the Turnpike Roads in the Diſtrict of Dalkeith, in the ſhire of Edinburgh, having reſolved to CONTRACT with proper perſons for the reparation of the road leading from Edinburgh by Dalkeith, to Deanburn-bridge, and likewiſe for the reparation of the road leading from the Dalkeith road by Preſtonfield and Niddry, to the extremity of ſaid diſtrict; and to parcel out the ſaid roads into diviſions of one mile, two miles, or four miles, to each contractor. Notice is hereby given to all ſuch perſons as are willing to undertake the reparation of ſaid roads, to lodge their propoſals for the ſame betwixt and the firſt of April next, with Samuel Mitchelſon, junior, clerk to the ſignet, ſpecifying the terms on which they will undertake repairs, for one year, three years, or ſeven years.

Roup Adjourned.

THE Growing WOOD of CRAIGMARLOCH, (about 18 acres) is to be Sold by voluntary roup, at Daniel Wright's vintner in Kilſyth, on Friday the 7th March next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.—It conſiſts of Oak, Elms, Beech, &c. of near to 40 years ſtanding.—The Wood may be ſaid to hang over the Great Canal, and it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſuppoſe a ſituation more favourable for cutting down and tranſporting timber.

Alexander Fergus, tenant in Nithercroy, near Kilſyth, will ſhow the wood;—and further part-culars may be learned by applying to Mr John Lang writer in Glaſgow.

JUDICIAL SALE.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the New Parliament or Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 7th March, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon.

That HOUSE in the Society, Edinburgh, built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, and lately poſſeſſed by John Home, Eſq; at L. 43 Sterling of yearly rent. It lies on the ſouth of Mr Pringle's houſe, and conſiſts of ſhop, cellar, parlour and drawing room flours; two ſtories above for bed-rooms, beſides garrets. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of L. 1 : 4 of feu-duty. The upſet price L. 450 Sterling.

The Houſe may be ſeen every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of ſale are in the hands of Mr George Kilpatrick depute clerk of ſeſſion, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, who will ſhew the progreſs of writs, and give any further information to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

N. B. If not ſold, the Houſe will be let.

Juſt arrived from London, a freſh Cargo of

ADAMS's SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be ſold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, ſecond ſhop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where elſe in Scotland.* Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.——*At the above Place,* Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, *this day is publiſhed,* price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Phyſicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult cauſes of the ſtone are aſſigned, its principles explained, ſhewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the ſtone; alſo diagnoſtics ſtated for diſtinguiſhing thoſe from other diſeaſes; the inefficacy of ſoapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this diſorder, proved and illuſtrated by ſeveral remarkable caſes Likewiſe obſervations on the gout, when combined with the ſtone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, &c.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

The Univerſal Balſamic called Samaritan Water.

THIS admirable water merits, in the greateſt degree, the attention of the Public, being the beſt remedy yet diſcovered for almoſt every outward or local complaint, and more particularly for the following, viz.

1. For Strains, Bruiſes, and Injuries from blows or falls.
2. For Freſh Wounds of every kind.
3. For old Sores and Ulcers, even of the very worſt nature.
4. For inflammatory Tumours, Boils, Whitlows, &c.
5. For the Eryſipelas, or St Anthony's Fire, the Shingles, Tetters, and all ſharp ſcorbutic eruptions, eſpecially for that commonly obſtinate complaint, a ſcald-head.
6. For hard Swellings in the breaſts, whether proceeding from blows, coagulated milk, or any other cauſe.
7. For preventing Cancers; or, if already formed, for ſtopping their further progreſs, and eaſing the pain.
8. For White Swellings on the joints, ſwelled Glands, and all diſorders of a ſcrophulous nature.
9. For Weakneſs or Soreneſs of the eyes, Specks upon the Cornea, Heat and Inflammation of the Eye-lids, &c.

In all the above caſes, and many others, it is the ſafeſt and moſt certain application that can be made uſe of, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain; and will be found, upon trial, to be in reality an UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for almoſt all external complaints.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt, at No 10, Ludgate-hill, London, and by HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh. Price, 2 s. 6 d. each bottle.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and effects of the Samaritan Water may be had GRATIS at the above places.

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Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

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Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

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